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dragon."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET TREATRE-2 and S-"Sam'l of Posen." HAYERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-" A Celebrated

Case."

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FOREIGN .- Mr. Bradlaugh took the oath in the

House of Commons, but was not permitted to take a seat, === The Powers, it is said, will request that General Skobeleff be removed. = Enough money will probably be obtained to fit out an Arctic expedition to search for Leigh Smith,

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday the Indian question was briefly discussed === The House Apportionment bill was passed ==== The Pension resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 26 to 23 === In the House the day was passed mainly in a discussion of the different clauses of the Post Office Appropriation bill === Both Houses of Congress adjourned until Thursday.

Domestic.-The floods in Western rivers continue; much damage has been done to planters on the Mississippi. - At Albany the new Senate committees were well received yesterday; in the Assembly a motion was made to take away some of the Speaker's patrenage, - The dead ock in the Virginia Legislature was broken, the Readjusters being successful. = P. B. S. Pinchback has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at New-Or-= Three students at the Williston, Mass., Seminary have been arrested for assaulting and abducting a schoolmate. - The annual dinner of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland took place last night at Baltimore. ____ The court martial called to try Sergeant Mason for shooting at the a sassin Guiteau heard further testimony. - Municipal elections were held in cities in Pennsylvania. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A fire occurred yester-

day in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush; one patient was burned to death and one died from fright. ==== Considerable excitement was caused in Wall Street by a sharp decline in Louisville and Nashville stock. — The alumni of Harvard and of the College of the City of New-York ate their annual dinners. ____ The Austrian Minister arrived in this city. - The Aldermen discassed the work of the Street-Cleaning Department; Contractor Mairs yielded to the demands of the strikers. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.44 cents. ==== Stocks were active and depressed, but feverish and fluctuating, closing weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER .- I RIBUNE local observations indicate colder and clearing weather, followed by fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 33°; lowest, 26°; average, 3012°,

'The Democrats in the House yesterday showed sudden and unexpected regard for the Father of their Country when they filibustered for hours to carry an adjournment over his birthday. They were not so patriotic when they were in power.

The Aldermen yesterday gave themselves up to the official utterance of beautiful sentiments, with an eye toward votes hereafter. The soul of Alderman Duffy is stirred with "earnest indignation" as he beholds the prospect of "cheap Italian brigands" cleaning the streets in the place of Irishmen with political influence. This, he says, "reduces labor to a beggarly standard instead of an honorable call-

The delay in Brooklyn to bring to trial the case of Alderman Jones, who is accused of helping his brother-in-law, G. A. W. Stuart, the cold, calm, dishonest clerk of the Board of Education, to embezzle the school money, is to be regretted. If Mr. Jones helped Stuart in stealing, he ought now to be serving his term in prison; and if he did not, he ought not to be allowed to rest under unjust suspicion. Why is the committee of the Board of Education so slow?

Mr. John W. Vrooman, who on Monday evening was elected Clerk of the Senate, is a capable and trustworthy gentleman who has already served four years in that position with marked efficiency and fidelity. The Tammany Sena- off in public, in token of his devotion? Really, Democratic Senators unwittingly come to the tors will never have reason to regret voting it is not everybody who can be so devoted to relief of the Senate by so loading the resolution

for him, so far as the public interests are concerned. But we doubt not that the "regulars" will do their best to convince them that public interest ought always to be subordinated | vanity. to partisan advantage.

The opponents of vaccination can find food for reflection, and those who have suffered temporary inconvenience from the operation can find comfort, in the statistics which the physicians of Riverside Hospital have collected for the month of January. There were 166 cases of smallpox there, and 48 deaths occurred. Of those who died, only one had been vaccinated, 44 had not been, and concerning three no history could be obtained. Of those who recovered, 85 were known to have been vaccinated.

Senator Lapham has brought to the attention of the Senate the necessity of imposing a tax upon immigration in the form of headmoney to be paid by the steamship companies running to this port. Whether immigration is a blessing or the opposite, it is a National affair, and there is no reason why this State or this city should bear all the expense of receiving and caring temporarily for foreigners who come here to make a home. It is the other States which reap the most good, while the lame, halt, blind and criminal remain in this city as a permanent burden and nuisance. The Legislature of New-York is held in check by the courts on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the bill that was passed last winter. The matter has become serious, and is deserving of the prompt and careful consideration of Congress in prospect of the 500,000 immigrants who are expected this year.

The fire in the Kings County Insane Asylum man lost his life, is another warning that such institutions, necessarily removed as they are from the cities, must have independent means of defending themselves from the flames. In this case the engines from Brooklyn, the nearest being a mile away, arrived with commendable promptitude and saved the building from destruction. But the supply of water seems to have been inadequate owing to the small pipes. It is sufficient comment on the neglect of the Board of Supervisors to call attention to the fact that the engineer of the asylum for five years has been urging that pipes should be laid on each floor, and that a proper supply of fire hose should be provided. Yet these officials have not attended to the matter. If this suggestion had been carried out the flames, it is believed, could have been confined to the furniture closet in which they broke out. Lieutenant-Governor Hoskins yesterday an-

nounced the standing committees of the Senate. The duty is always delicate and difficult, since it is clearly impossible to give each one of the members the "recognition" which he claims, to say nothing about that to which he is entitled. But the task was rendered unusually embarrassing this year, since Mr. Hoskins was called upon to award the chairmanships to Senators of the political party to which he himself is not allied, and which just now is torn by angry dissension. Under the circumstances he has done the best he could, not upduly favoring either of the Democratic factions and placing the strongest Republicans on the strongest committees. This act of Mr. Hoskins marks the end of the deadlock. If those who are responsible for it desire to bring forth fruits meet for repentance they will retrain from wasting any more time, and after promptly passing the necessary appropriation bills, and one or two other important measures, will adjourn sine die. Nothing in life can so greatly become this Legislature as the leaving of it. Certainly nothing it can do will be more gratifying to the general public.

HARD WORK IN THE WHITE HOUSE. There is a growing impression that the President does not remember the 306 as fondly as he might. The memory of defeats is not as dear to him, possibly, as it is to some. How the im-President is not first favorite with heroes of the big brass medal and "the Spartan band." Possibly he may have been slow to honor their drafts. Possibly he may have manifested an unworthy impression that the majority who prevailed at Chicago were nearly as deserving as the minority who were beaten. The cause is occult, but the fact is that recent Stalwart demonstrations have expended no breath in vociferous cheers for the President. There have been at least two of these gatherings, one at Albany and one in this city, at which the spontaneous combustion of Stalwart enthusiasm was painfully studied and elaborate, but the President of the United States was-let us charitably say, forgotten. It cannot be that any slight was intended. But there is reason to fear that the President is becoming "that man Arthur."

This is sad. A party not larger than the 306 is scarcely large enough to split. And yet there are persons who ventured to predict, several months ago, that the President would have a very hard time of it with his especial triends, and that, whether he pleased anybody else or not, he would not please the 306. Here it has been five months since he came into office, and "that man Robertson" still sits at the receipt of customs. Also, Mr. Badeau is not where he would like to be, nor are all the foreign missions filled exactly as third-term statesmen would like to fill them. There is something wrong. Can it be-horrible suspicion -that the President ever thinks of himself or for himself? A genuine 306 man would never do such a thing. He would think only of Grant, and Conkling as his prophet. To think for himself-that is the unpardonable sin. Something wrong, in third-term ethics, the President must have done, however, for hats are not wildly waved, nor hands convulsively clapped, when his name is mentioned among the persons who wear medals in honor of their defeat. Who knows what it can be? But

there is evidently something. At the outset, there were persons-doubtless minions of a ribald and licentious press," and other persons "borne down by forbidden and abhorrent influences"-who doubted whether the late Vice-President would get on well with old friends in a new place. Men actually said of him that he had a mind of his own, and was not sufficiently skilled in man-worship to be a good President-from a brass medal aspect. It was predicted that he would be compelled to serve as Grant's flunkey, or there would be trouble. "In six months," said a shrewd man, "Presi-"dent Arthur will either have a mortal quarrel "with Mr. Conkling, or be the most servile tool "that ever sat in the chair of Washington," These people did not understand the situation, evidently. The President does not appear to the public to be the tool of anybody. He has his friends, and would like to please them -if they would not call him "that man Arthur." But what is he to do if there is nothing, within the power of a rational man, that will satisfy the appetite of 306 heroes of a political last ditch? What can he do, for example, if he is called upon to cut his own head

mit suicide every day to please his friend's all, which was done on motion of Senator the secular world which The Tribune repre-

However, there is evidently something wrong. The President has made many appointments, some good, and some not good, but he has made few that have really kindled the enthusiasm of the 306. The men chesen from the " Stalwart wing," so-called, have been objectionable to some of us-principally because they were dead-but they have not all been eminently rejoicing to the faction which emerged from obscurity and defeat when Guiteau fired his pistol. Is it possible that there are Stalwarts and Stalwarts? So it would seem.

The President has set himself an impos sible task. We do not expect him to please us. But if he tries to please the individnals who were beaten at Chicago, and at the same time to be President of the United States, he had better devote himself to the squaring of the circle.

A NEEDLESS EXPLANATION; AND ONE

THAT IS NEEDED. We observe an occasional call, in the Stalwartof-the-Stalwart press, for an explanation, from Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the mention (during his absence from the country) of his among fifty other names of people with whom Mr. Shipherd said he was or would be in negotiation about the Peruvian Company. "Why cert'nly." We give the required explanation with pleasure.

On the 16th of April, 1881, Mr. Shipherd wrote Mr. Reid, inclosing documents about the Peruvian Company, and inviting him to take an interest. Mr. Reid at once wrote, politely declining. Mr. Shipherd then wrote, requestat Flatbush yesterday, by which one poor old ing letters of introduction to capitalists. To this Mr. Reid, not being aware that he had ever even seen Mr. Shipherd, made no reply. There was no further communication till the 26th of November, 1881, when Mr. Shipherd again wrote about his company, proposing an interview. To this Mr. Reid made no reply, and the matter ended. That is the first, the last and the whole of Mr. Reid's relation to the Peruvian Company.

-We observe that Mr. Shipherd wrote, on the 27th of October, 1881, to Minister Haribut: "The most radical sugges-"tions of policy bave the hearty autograph approval of General Grant, who is now one of us." Mr. Shipherd wrote again, on November 15, 1881: "I shall consult Grant "to-day and he and I may go to Wash-"ington Thursday. We shall do what lies in our power to second all the vigor you have used in the main issue." On November "26, 1881, Mr. Shipherd again writes: "I was "in Washington last week; had a full talk with the President at Grant's suggestion and on his "introduction."

These are statements of a specific nature concerning a man whose movements the publie care for, and really do seem to deserve an explanation. We notice, however, that, since their publication, General Grant has refused to see reporters or say a word on the subject. No doubt he is right in thinking that a card would be more appropriate. We take the greatest pleasure in placing our columns at his disposal, for that purpose.

THE PENSION ARREARS BILL.

The Senate did well yesterday in bringing to an end the tedious and purposeless debate upon the resolution concerning the Pension Arrears bill. The most that can be said for the resolution and the debate growing out of it, is that they were in perfect keeping with the original bill; there was never anything but demagogism and buncombe in the whole business. The present resolution grew out of an incidental attack upon the Arrears bill in the course of a speech on the tariff by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. Mr. Ingalls, having been chairman of the Committee on Pensions when the bill was passed, and responsible in some measure for the representations that were then made, came promptly to his own detence, and in order, as he said, to test the sense of the Senate, introduced this resolution setting forth that in the opinion of the Senate the Pension Arrears bill ought not to be repealed. It had no practical object, and the discussion of it has been an unnecessary waste of time. Instead of occupying the time and attention of the Senate at intervals for a period of several weeks, it should have been disposed of upon the instant. It has served only as a pretext for buncombe speeches and an illustration of the timidity of the average statesman. Senators who would not have voted for the bill originally, if they had fully understood its character, but who, now that it has become a law and is in process of being carried out, do not think it wise to repeal it, would undoubtedly have voted for the resolution had the vote been taken. Such votes, unexplained, might have left the impression upon the public that they favored the original measure. This made necessary long explanations, and if the resolution had afterward been passed it would have been no test of the sense of the Senate on the original bill.

If most of the speeches were timid and explanatory and tinged with demagogism, it may be said of one at least-that of Mr. Ingalls -that it was bold to the point almost of audacity. That gentleman not only fathered the bill and pressed the resolution of quasi-approval of it, but he went so far as to say that he should have voted for it even if it had involved a much larger expenditure than is incurred by the present bill. We give Mr. Ingalls credit at least for some show of courage, in not only defending his former action against popular criticism, but in pushing his views with the aggressiveness of a man who has positive con-

But the one breath of wholesome and fresh air in all the windiness of the discussion came from Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who in a few plain words dismissed a good deal of prevailing nonsense and laid down the common sense view of the whole subject of soldiers' pensions. Speaking of the appeal which had been made on behalf of the soldiers of the Mexican war, whose bravery and heroism had been eloquently extolled, he said:

"But, Mr. President, we do not pension bravery; we do not pension heroism; we do not pension patriotism. A man owes something to his country. He owes service in its Army ; he owes bravery ; he owes heroism ; he owes patriotism. We pension men because they are disabled in war, and that is the only ground upon which I am willing to vote for a pension. Show me that a man has been disabled by his service and I will vote that he shall have a pension; and I will not be critical as to proof of that disability. If he makes a case where even a remote probability is established that his disability can be traced to Army service, that man shall have my vote for a pen-But I know no other ground upon which a pension can be based in justice, in equity, or in common sense."

This is the sensible and the only sensible view of the subject. It is business-like, it is honest, it is just to the soldier and just to the Government, and there is no bid in it for the votes of any class, except of those who love justice for its own sake, and whose sole desire is for good government and the public weal.

It is impossible to say how long this profitless debate would have continued had not the

vindication having failed, it is to be hoped that there will be no more such efforts in that direc-

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

There was a grand banquet at the opera house in Versailles on the first day of October. 1789. It was given by ardent admirers of those who were the leading exponents of the minority of France-a minority which the people had already sternly condemned, and which, a little later, they compelled to reap the awful whirlwind of their righteous wrath. An uncommonly gay dinner-while it lasted-decorated with what Carlyle characterizes as many pot-valorous" speeches. By the waving of white Bourbon cockades, by trampling of national cockades, and by much vociferation, the revellers gave vent to their passionate admiration for their idols, the chief of whom, according to the same reporter of the dinner, was "sitting dulled." Nor was this idol the only one of the company that was sitting dulled. History bears witness that every man of them sat dulled, so far as the discernment of popular sentiment was concerned; or that if they did apprehend what they were doing, they were stupidly reckless of the consequences. Silence and seclusion were what best became them; were what alone became them. Nevertheless with a fatal folly they feasted in unrestrained opulence and ostentation, and to the tune of "O Richard, O mon Roi," they flaunted their obnoxious sentiments in the face of the French people.

Ninety-three years later. Another splendid banquet. Not at Versailles this time, but in New-York. Again the spectacle is presented of a band of admirers assembling to make obeisance to the will of the minority and to the great exponents of that will. And even as the frenzied mirth of the Versailles revellers mingled with the groans of a people wrought to fury by famine, so the mirth of these New-York revellers, equally untimed, mingled with the sighs of a nation not yet forgetful of the assassination of its best, its bravest, its most patriotic son. And, to complete the analysis, the New-York revellers, like their Versailles exemplars, indulged in quantities of pot-valorous speech. True, their vociferation was not accompanied by the waving of white Bourbou or any other variety of cockades, but it is not clear that it was not accentuated by the display of sundry brass self-conferred medals. They did not trample upon the national cockades, but they did, these New-York revellers, take care to snub the national sentiment. And surely not the most reckless of the Versailles revellers evinced a denser incapacity to discern or a more shameless willingness to disregard the face of the times. Oblivions to the fact that all they could justly ask of the American people was the charity of their forgetfulness, to the tune of " O Roscoe, O mon Roi," they invited the emptying upon their heads of the vials of popular condemnation.

The parallel is not quite perfect. Where it is deficient appears when we contrast the personnel of the earlier with that of the later dinner. The Versailles revellers may have been bern to "dazzle not illumine mankind." But they did dazzle; they were men of brilliant parts, lofty of character and rich in accomplishments and achievements, unselfish of purpose. But who were they who poured out the incense at the New-York dinner? Prominent among the gaests were hungry office-seekers, blatant demagogues, dime professional politicians, and a clerical ex-inspector of consulates.

MORE ABOUT MR. TILDEN'S HEALTH. A fresh and striking bulletin concerning Mr. Tilden's physical vigor has been given to the The announcement is made through The Omaka Herald, a newspaper which shares, with The Quincy Herald and Montgomery Blair, the exclusive right to the publication of all news upon this most interesting and varying subject. The Editor of The Herald usually goes for his news in person, but this time he receives it from a friend who keeps a close eye on Mr. Tilden and makes a careful and mathematically accurate record of every movement and symptom. This friend writes: "I saw Mr. Tilden to-day, and wish to write you what he did yesterday (Thursday, February 9). He left Greystone a little before 8 o'clock a. m., went to the city, spent five hours in his newhouse (No. 15 Gramerey Park), overseeing and directing, and going up and down six flights of stairs during his stay several times. He then returned to Yonkers, had a birthday dinner, talked as briskly as ever with me from 7 o'clock until after 10 o'clock p. m., then went to bed, slept well, was up at 7 o'clock this morning, breakfasted at 8 o'clock, spent two hours around the farm, and then drove me down to the depot." That is a very mimated picture of a "feeble old man." The observing visitor knows this, and fearing its effect upon the Democracy will be to give an mpression that Mr. Tilden is augling for a renomination, he adds: "While Mr. Tilden is able to do all this, and is well and strong, it is my opinion that he thinks too much of his comfort in private life to enter politics again, or be a candidate for any office whatever.

That has a very familiar sound. It has been said several times before. The Editor of The Herald recognizes it for just what it is worth, but he is afraid the Democrats as a party will not understand it as perfectly as he does, so he adds a word of explanation This is no new disappointment to The Herald, as its readers have had abundant oceasion to know, but there is liable to be, and there is already, a loud call for the New-York leader, and Mr. Montgomery Blair and many more will probably say that Mr. Tilden has no right which Democrats are bound to respect to decline a nomination in 1884." In other words, if the party wishes to run Mr. Tilden again, all they have to do is to nominate him. Perhaps the party will be able to understand this. Perhaps it does, and is keeping quiet about it.

Lent begins to-day, at an unusually early date, cutting off the festivities of the gay world in their height. So large a number in this gay world belong to the churches which observe this annual season of devotion that its coming now makes a marked change in all the currents of social life and in trade. There is, no doubt, a great deal of sham and affectation in the so-called "keeping of Lent," as there is in every movement which, simply because it is fashionable, attracts shallow and insincere people. Many women, probably, will go to church and refuse to give or go to balls during the next forty days, for no higher purpose than they have had in dancing and dressing during the rest of the year. It is for this class that a fashion journal has just issued a book of extra patterns "for the use of ladies who make up their evening dresses during the seclusion of Lent for the spring gayeties." There is sham and pretence everywhere, and nowhere is it so offensive as in religion.

But underneath that there is a sound basis

"Me Too." A man cannot be expected to com- cans to table resolution, amendments and in this observance, which is evident to even Hawley. Mr. Ingalls's adroit attempt to secure sents. These church members assume to live by a certain code; to follow an unusual and little trodden path through the world. The world will not have much faith in their assumption if they never stop and withdraw themselves to consult their code, or try to climb a hill to look over the path which they have already trodden, and to see where it will lead them. And if they mean to keep Lent at all, let them, for the sake of the cause they follow, do it with this high defined purpose, put some meaning and life into the matter, and not make of it a tawdry, shallow form. There is a diffidence, a sort of shamefacedness, to use a homely word, in modern Christians-a dread of seeming too much in earnest in their belief in Christ, which, could they see it, only provokes contempt in the outside world. Society wants a man, first of all, to be in earnest in whatever he undertakes. It respects the merchant who best urges his trade, the doctor who sacrifices most to his profession, the fashionable woman who knows best how to charm. Here are men and women who set out to reach a higher range of moral life than their neighbors, and to drag others up with them, and yet they are afraid to acknowledge their purpose or to make a step toward it. They lose the respect of the very sinners by hesitating to

> If the good Christians who read THE TRIBUNE will go heartily into the keeping of this Lent, look into their own sins and let those of their neighbors alone, pray, fast or use whatever means they find most effective to make themselves more truthful, humble and useful to God and their neighbor, they will make the season a real blessing to the community. It is a singular fact that in every race and religion, even the most degraded, these retreats of men from active life for the purpose of self-examination and correction have been observed. Usually, as among the Hebrews, the Romans, our Indians and many Asiatic nations, they were enjoined upon young men before assuming the duties of active life. "By all means use sometimes to be alone," says Herbert. "Salute thyself. See what thy soul doth wear." It is a useful exercise for even an irreligious man to salute himself, if it shows him that he is a much smaller, more insignificant person than he thought himself. But if he can be brought to measure himself by the great Exemplar of the world the good may

offend them.

The brass medal business affords a good deal of fun to everybody except the medallists. They seem to look upon it as too serious for such flippant comment as it is receiving. Four of the "306" hailed from Kansas. They were not chosen delegates by the State Convention, but were contestants and were admitted on a compromise. One of them is after his reward. He has written a letter to one of the Kansas Congressmen saying that he wants two things-a brass medal and an office. The Congressman, who has caught the popular infection of un-seeml levity on the subject, says, eddes not know whither the possession of the nadal will be consid-ced as a pissport for an office at the White House or not, but he is inclined to advise his constituent to hang his decoration about his neck and go and see for himself.

Nobedy is moved to call the present a frisky Administration.

Guiteau said of Storrs: "He is a man of brains and a true-blooded Republican." It was eminently fitting after this that Storrs should speak con-temptionally of the Republicanism of Hayes and Garneld.

The mud-slingers at Secretary Sherman have not the manliness to confess their fault, even after the unanimous report of the committee declaring all their charges slanders. They say the committee is made up of whitewashers. This is simple stupidity.

The advanced state of political morality which ballot-box stuffing leads to is shown by this astonishing observation in The Charleston News and ourier: "Killing is not always murder, and violations of law are not always a crime. There is an earlier law than that of the statutes-the law of self-preservation. That law was the guide and master in South Carolina in 1876, and it will be appealed to whenever there is any danger of a return to the vileness of negro rule." Did the "vileness of anything viler than the dedearation that political killing is not murder, and violations of statute laws are not criminal? That is the full flower of Bourlonism, and "viieness" is too mild a word to do it justice.

The familiar story is going again that Mr. Tilden is in the habit of going up six flights of stairs in his Gramerey Park house several times before break-fast. How can there be six flights of stairs in a four-storied house?

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ITALIAN OPERA-" AIDA." Mr. Strakosch's singers prepared a surprise for those who went to Booch's Theatre last night. It

was the first of the "off nights," and "Aida" was given, with a distribution of all the parts to strangers. The title character was sung by Mile, Maria Leslino, Amueria by Mile, Maria Prasini, Ralames by Signor Gianini, Amonasco by Signor Ciapini, Ramfie by Signor Munciui, and Il by Signor Maina. Gianini and Ciapini had sung on Monday night, and had made a good impression; both heightened it last night, and the tenor especially, infused so much fire into his singing that, despite a constrained style of acting betok-ning a narrow circle of dramatic ideas, ne lifted his part into a prominence that will make it remem ered when other tenors attempt it hereafter. Signor Ciapini discovered an ability to act which was not so manifest in "Lucia," but his voice still seemed mufiled and lacking in resonance. In the two ladies the audience found singers who are lacking in neither outhusiasm nor intelligence. Their artist natures seem to be hemmed in some what by the limitations of their voices, for both show a large capa ity to feel and a burning desire to do. This was evident last night in the circumstance that in the climaxes of the play their great carnestness led to such a forcing of their voices as marred the musical effect, though it set the dramatic blood of the opera to throbbing excitedly It would not appear that either has musical taste of the highest refinement or training of the highest potency; but their ability is large enough to compass all that the season will require, and there is something so whole-hearted in their manner, and so much virile power in their voices, that they will always inspire respect and sometimes excite enthusiasm. Last night their efforts were rewarded with repeated outbursts of applause too spontaneous and hearty to have been assumed. Both were repeatedly recalled to the foo lights, and there was a loud and long-continued ovation after the third act. Signor Mancini is a capable basso in all respects, but Signor Maina made The King appear rather a weak vessel. The choras was not sufficiently powerful to meet the demands of Verdi's strong score, and the opera was put on with scenery that annihilated time with a vengeance. An Egyptian princes in a room with walls decorated with medallions showing scenes from modern higher was add the rate of Thebreis. from modern history, and the gates of Thebes jut-ting out from a tangled forest of tropical vegetation were two of the most amusing anachronisms. To-night Madame Gerster will sing in "La Sou-

THEATRICAL MISCELLLNY. A great attraction at Bunnell's Museum is offered this week in the Nonpareil Troubadours, a trie of vocalists. The giant, the dwarf, the two-headed woman, the fat woman and the living skeleton may also be seen there.

The revival of "Article 47," with Miss Clara Mor ris as Cora, at the Union Square Theatre, is finally announced for to-morrow, at the matinee. The usual Tuesday matinee at this house was omitted vesterday.

It is now announced that "Apajune, the Water-Sprite-which has become the subject of a law-suit

Mr. Conkling as Mr. Conkling himself-and with riders as to make it easy for the Republi- of truth, and if we may say it, of common sense, between Mr. Daly and Mr. McCaull-will not be proday, February 25.

Bartholomew's Educated Horses are to end their engagement at the Aquarium this evening. These animals are remarkably intelligent and have been skillfully trained, and their performances are both surprising and pleasant.

Afternoon performances will occur to-day, Washington's Birthday, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre (Lawrence Barrettin "Pendragon"), Daly's Theatre (Miss Ada Rehan in "Odette"), Wallack's Theatre ("Youth"), Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre (M. B. Curtis as Sam'l o' Posen), Niblo's Garden ("A Celebrated Case"), the Theatre Courique ("Squatter Sovereignty"), the Windsor Theatre "The Banker's Daughter"), the Park Theatre (Lester Wallack in "The Colonel"), the Standard Theatre ("Patience"), the Bijou Theatre (Emilie Melville in "The Royal Middy"), the Thalia Theatre Jenny Stubel in "La Mascotte", the Grand Opera House (Denman Thompson as Joshua Whit-comb, the Madison Square Theatre ("Esmeralda"), Tony Pastor's Theatre (the Academy of Music hav-ing been secured by Mr. Pastor for this occasion, and to accommodate the auticipated crowd), Union Square Theatre ("The Lights o' London"), the San Francisco Minstrels, and the three theatres in

MUSICAL NOTES.

Handel's sacred oratorio "Israel in Egypt" will be performed at the third concert of the Oratorio Society next Saturday evening in Steinway Hall. The solo parts will be in the hands of Miss Ida W. Hubbell, Miss Antonia Henne, Theodore J. Toelt, John F. Winch (of Boston), and Franz Remmertz. There will be the usual preparatory performance on Friday afternoon.

The venerable Philharmonic Society of London was to have opened its season for 1882 on the 9th inst. The programme was a strong one and included the Choral Symphony, Liszt's "Hungaria," Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost," a new pianoforte concerto by Signor Sgambati, the now famous Roman pian-ist, and Brahams's "Nanie" are among the novelties promised for the season.

The First Hungarian Mission Society is to be benefited by a concert to be given in Steinway Hall next Friday evening. The Hungarian Singing Society is to sing some choruses in the Magyar tongue, Mrs. Julia A. Polk is to sing several pieces, Edward Mollenhauer will play the first movement from Beethoven's violin concerto, Mrs. Emma Fleury d'Agny will recite and J. N. Pattison will play the pianoforte.

PERSONAL.

Poor Madame Nilsson feels deepty the tragedy of her husband's insanity. She says that she has cried so much that her sight is impaired, and she must, at least for some time to come, wear glasses,

Mrs. Gardeld is expected to attend a service in memory of her husband to be held in Chicago on the 27th. She is now visiting friends in Rochester with her young daughter. Mile, Rosa Bonheur is painting a series of heads of

mimals which are to be successively reproduced by an English engraver. Two of these, the head of a splen let old hop and that of a demore-looking donkey, are now ready.

Mr. Ruskin in accepting the presidentship of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University, writes: "My late illnesses have made it necessary for me, if not to cease work, at least to waste none and I was entirely doubtful if any of my oldfashioned principles could be at present spoken for any good except in the form of quietly recorded protest, which is not the duty of a 'president.' However, if even it turns out eventually that I can-not much help you, at least I will promise not to hinder, and to remain in such ways as you can show me." Senator Sawyer is one of the most practical of

rich men. He called his young daughters to him one day, and aske I them, as a testimony of their affection for him, to learn to make their own clothes and to cook a good dinner. The young girls cheeriusly promised, and not long after invited their parents and a few friends to dine with them. They cooked the perfect dinner themselves, and each wore a dainty gown made by her own hands. So pleased was the Senator that he gave to each of them a check for \$25,000.

The late Joseph E. Sheffield, though a sturdy Democrat of the ancient school, was ever the most loyal and patriotic of Americans. During the early months of the Civil War a mili ary official who was searching in New-Haven for a storehouse for quartermaster's supplies found only two buildings suitable for his purpose. Mr. Sheffield owned one, another wealthy New-Haven gentleman the other. The use of the latter was refused by the owner; but Mr. Sheffield latter was refused by the owner; but Mr. Sheffield when asked for his building promptly placed it at the service of the State. The Palladium says: "The officer explained that he had hesitated about making the request, thinking that Mr. Sheffield might not wish to have the building used for such a purpose. 'You are welcome to it,' said Mr. Sheffield, 'and if need be you can have my parlors for yoar storehouse.' There is no question but that he would have made his word good had he ever been called upon to do so."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 21,-In the event of the promotion of Judge Blatchford to the United States Supreme Court, it is stated that an effort will be made by the Judiciary and leading members of the bar of Central and Western New-York to secure the appointment of James Breck Perkins, of Rochester, an emment lawyer and author, as his successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Senator Lamar 1-ft Washington for his home in Mississippi yesterday. The injuries which he sustained by being knocked down recently by a passing carriage were more painful than he at first supposed they would be, and he less gone home hoping that a few days' rest will do bim good.

London, Feb. 21.-Princess Helena of Waldeck, who is to marry Prince Leopold, has arrived at Windoor.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Japanese Millerite succeeded in convincing the inhabitants of Wakamatsu that the world would come to an end on the 15th of last November. They made their preparations for the final crack, and were passing the day in a state of fearful awe, when suddenly the ground began to tremble beneath them. At that mo-ment the most stable thing in existence seemed to be the prophet's reputation; but after heaving for two or three ours the ground once more became substantial, and the properties the people of Wakamaten awoke to the agree-der realization that they had merely received a visit our their old acquaintance, the enrichquake.

The Evening Register, of Hudson, upon information from sources which it terms "the most authentic," announces that the fee parvest of the Hudson River has closed for the season with the following results: "Not more than 2,000,000 tons have been gathered, which is less than balf the average crop, and the quality generally is inferior. . . . Of last year's crop less than 200,000 tons were left over, while usually they have double that quantity. The old crop is in poor condition, and much of it is numerchantable. Upon the whole, the fee crop on the Hudson this season has been a failure, and dealers seem to have a better excuse than usual for putting up prices."

The Ledger, of Easton, Md., says that a valentine sent by a youth in Washington to a girl in Easton recalls the story of a name of note in American history. The name of the sender of the missive is Return J. Meigs, and the same Christian name has been in the Meigs family for several generations. Many years ago, in anterevolutionary days. Jona han Meigs couried a young lady who rejected his addresses. Metgs continued to love the girl, and, though too proud and sensitive to try a second time to win her, he determined never to marry anyone else, and to live and die a bachelor unless she, of her own volition, relented. After a few years the lady did relent, or perhaps got to know her own heart better, did relent, or perhaps got to know her own heart better, and sent a letter to her former suitor. Meigs got the letter and found in it only the two words; "Return, Jonathan." It was enough. Jonathan did return and made her his wife. Their first child was baptized "Return Jonathan," to commemorate the brief letter that saved the Meigs family from extinction, and from that day to this there has been a Return J. Meigs in every generation. The sender of the valentine referred to is the grandson of M. C. Meigs, late Quartermaster-General.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Anstrian medical circles by the appearance in the drug market of a new narcotic from Queen-land, thus far only known by its singular native name of "pitchery bilgery. It is made from the pink and white blessoms of a stunted shrub indigenous to Northern Australia, and is prepared for use by the simple process of compressing these flowers into a compact cake. Taken in minute doses it is a timulant, in larger doses a sedative, and in considerable quantities an anaesthetic. But its reputation chiedy arises from the supposition that it possesses the peculiar property of enabling those who inditually consume it to withstand fatigue and undergo great physical exertion upon a low diet. These statements are made by a medical journal of the Austrian capital, the Apotheker Zeitung, which probably does not mean to guarantee their trath.